buildings, and the Governor says he is compelled, heatatingly, to recommend the Legislature to refrain from further expenditures, except such as may be necessary for the security of life, and to prepare for a gradual change of the system.

After speaking a kind word for the remnants of Indian tribes that remain among us, the Governor turns to the subject of the State Prison. This institution has never supported, itself, but he thanks

After speaking a kind word for the remnants of Indian tribes that remain among us, the Governor turns to the subject of the State Prison. This institution has never supported itself, but he thinks it can be made to do so. Some charges in the laws and some additional appropriations are needed. The Houses of Correction and the State Reform School for Boys, and the Industrial School for Girls, are in good condition.

The Governor recommends an extra session for the purpose of examining the Revised Code, and he thinks the cost of the work should be added to

The Governor recommends an extra session for the purpose of examining the Revised Code, and he thinks the cost of the work should be added to the public debt, payment of every dollar of which now existing is provided for. The new Court of Probate and Inscivency has worked well. It will ultimately diminish the costs of suitors, and add to the receipts of the treasury. It also secures liberal and sufficient salaries to the Judges. While on this subject, the Governor suggests the inquiry whether \$1,000 a year should not, after 1850, he added to the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. [The Chief-Justice now has \$4,500, and the Associates \$4,000. I san mformed that if this suggestion of the Governor is acceded to, Judge Thomas is likely to be reappointed, and will probably con-

is likely to be reappointed, and will probably con-sent to remain. The sole cause of his withdrawal is the insufficiency of the salary.]

The number of corolled militis is 147 6-2; number of men in active service, 5,771; expenses of the year, \$65,185; nearly \$7,000 less than in 1857, and \$14,000 less than in 1856. The division en-campments have been well conducted. Praise is awarded to the general officers who prohibited in-toxicating liquors to the camps. The Governor toxication liquors to the camps. The Governor thinks the State needs a military code of its own and that a commission of military officers should be appointed to consider the subject. He thinks that the provision of the Constitution which defines the power of the Commander-in-chief over the military forces of the State, is inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and should be changed. He also recommends that the amendment, proposed by the Legislature of 1855, requir-ing two years' residence after naturalization, before the right of voting is conferred upon foreigners, be passed by the Legislature of 1859, so that it may be submitted to the people. He next commends to the consideration of the two Houses the subject of changing the law of last year relating to the crime of murder, so that the murder of an officer in the discharge of his data. or marging community in the discharge of his duty, or murd-r committed in prison or court-house shall by express enumeration be included in the class of murders in the first degree. He makes no direct recommendation this subject. The statute relating to the surrene The statute relating to the surrender of fugitives from justice needs revision, so that it shall conform to the Constitution and laws of the

United States. The continuance of the land office is recommended another year.

The Governor next says that the first installment of the Hoosac Tunnel Loan has been paid, and that no expenditure has been made from the Emergency Fund of \$10,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1858. The law requiring the banks to keep 15 per cent of their liabilities in specie has worked well. The aggregate of specie in all the banks has been equal to more than 20 per cent. The Governor devotes a page or two to the currency, and Is against any further increase of bank capital.

The expenditure for educational purposes last year was \$1,474,488; children between 5 and 15 years of age, 223,304, of whom 218,198 have been in attendance the past year; this is an increase of 15,167 in one year. The School fund is about \$1,500,000. The Board of Education and its Secretary recommend its increase to \$3,000,000. The Governor seems disposed to second this suggestion, and he recommends that the first public charge to be made upon the Back Bay property, now becoming so valuable and remunerative to the State, shall be for the enlargement of this fund.

The next topic discussed by his Excellency is the poll tax. You will, perhaps, remember that by a decision of the Supreme Court the poll tax was largely raised last year—in some places being as high as \$2.66 and \$2.72; and this in the smallest towns. This is practically a decial of the right of suffrage, and the Governor recommends that this tax shall not be assessed on minors, and that no pertion of the State tax shall be assessed on polls. The State tax can soon be abolished, or reduced to a nominal sum. A military tax, not to exceed one-quarter dollar, in lieu of military service, is again recommended, but it will probably fare no better with this Legislature than with the last. I think the Governor, by recommending that the attention of the 147,000 enrolled persons should be drawn to this subject, and that they should be taxed for the support of an institution which, if it is useful for anything, is only useful for the protection of prop-

erly, is not doing the militia any service.

Turning to the important question of the finances of the State, Gov. Banks says that the public debt presents no embarrassments. Every considerable difficulty arises from the temporary indebtedness of the State, and the excess of current expenditures over current receipts. The loans to railroads (including the recent lean to the Tunnel road) amount to \$4,999,000. The public debt is as follows: Reform School scrip, due July 1, 1860, \$75,000, State Prison scrip, due December 1, 1860, \$70,000; Lunstic Hospital scrip, due April 1, 1865, \$70,000; Same, due November 1, 1865, \$100,000; Same, due November 1, 1865, \$100,000; Same, due July 1, 1877, \$50,000; Lunstic Hospital scrip, due April 1, 1868, \$150,000; same, due July 1, 1877, \$50,000; Lunstic Hospital and State Prison scrip, due July 1, 1874, \$94,000. Total, \$804,000. Payment is secured by appropriation of Western Eniform Skining Fund, amounting now to \$84,750; appropriation of Western Railroad stock, January, 1859, \$705,000. Total, \$789,756. Leaving a balance of \$14,244, to be provided for out of the future income of these lunds. The State's claim for military services is also pledged, but this is not available.

The second class of public debt is the State

The second class of public debt is the State Alms-House scrip, due 1872, 1873 and 1874, amounting to \$210,000. Payment is provided by a reservation of \$6,000 annually from the income of alien passengers. This will be sufficient. The third class consists of scrip issued in 1856, and applied to payment of unfunded debt, and is due in 1864, 1866 and 1868. This amounts to \$300,000, and this sum is provided for from the proceeds of the lands in Back Bay; \$92,000 of this in now in the Treasury, and the rest will probably be received during the year. So the whole public debt

ceived during the year. So the whole public debt of \$1,314,000 is fully provided for.

The temporary debt requires attention. Up to 1853, with the exception of one year, the receipts were equal to the expenses. The State tax had grown to \$899,973 in 1857. Last year it was reduced to \$359,988—a reduced below the amount tasked for \$60,000. So the whole reduction was about \$600,000. The appropriations for the service of last year were \$954,938, of which \$942,365 have been expended. It is believed that the expenditures of this year, on the basis of last year, will amount to \$994,600, and the receipts to \$703,000, leaving a deficit of \$201,000 to be supplied by direct taxation. This deficit can probably be brought down to \$125,000 or \$150,000.

The county expensitures, apart from State and county expenses, for the last ten years, have amounted to \$5,752,000. In 1848 they were only \$620,284. In 1865 they were \$1,882,119, an increase of \$1,263,000. Extended tables are given, showing what these cool mous expenses are incurred for. There is no systematic supervision of accounts, no direct responsibility of those who expend to those who pay, and no financial department established where the operations can be traced from year to year. This whole department of expenditures should be reorganized. County taxes have risen exormously. The Legislature, the only body which has responsibility, must accept it, and apply to county expenses the same rule it applies to its own business—specific appropriations for specific purposes. Let the members from each county be a committee on county expensitures, and let the Legislature grant or refuse them, as the public interest shall require.

The Governor next calls attention to the subject of criminal costs, in which there are great abuses. He advises that the power be transferred to the counties. Let the costs that arise in towns and cities be charged to towns and cities be charged to towns and cities, and those which grow out of county tribunals be charged to counties. Then the people will look closely after those who administer the law, and bold them re-

sponsible. This is no transfer of taxes. It is the annihilation of the excess and extravagance of county expenditures, and would in three years remove the State tax, equalize expenditures and receipts, and create a surplus sufficient to pay the annual expenses of every New-England State, except Massachusetts. Two remedies are suggested for those difficulties; one, a County Anditor, and the other a Board of Supervisors, consisting of one member from each town.

Justices of the Feace are next taken in hand, and the Governor suggests that their ministerial and criminal powers be separated, and that their tenures of effice be limited to two years

The remarks of his Excellency on this subject, as well as those on county expenses, will create a great commotion among certain classes. As another measure of economy, the Governor suggests that a tax of three to five dollars be assessed upon the issue of every commission from the office of the Secretary of State. In ten years more than 12,000 commissions have been issued to Justices of the Peace and other officers. The use of parchment in enrolling bills may be abandoned, as it has been abandoned in England. The Governor truly says that our printed laws furnish a security against alteration rot attainable by the use of parchments. He might have added that the more clerkly hands employed upon bills before they are passed, the less ikely they are to be accurate. The members of the Legislature are pretty apt to see that a bill passed to be engrossed is in correct shape; after that, they trust the engressing clerk and two members of a Committee, and have very little sectivity that the Governor signs what they agreed to.

The Governor signs what they agreed to.

The Governor next alludes to the recent decease
of John Hancock, the nephew of Gov. Hancock,
and the preprietor of the Hancock House, and he
advises that the estate should be purchased by the
Commonwealth, for the residence of its chief Ex-

ecutive officer.

Returns obtained from every town exhibit a reduction of \$13,760,000 in the valuation of estates, as compared with 1857, but an increase of \$-14,000,000 as compared with 1850. The reduction of town taxes last year was \$739,000.

With some general congratulatory remarks on the reduction of expenses, and of the length of legislative sessions, the Governor closes his address. It is longer than usual, and embraces a great variety of topics, which are dealt with, generally, in bold and manly fashion. There is in it no allusion to national politics.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

Shakespeaces reading has become an institution in this netropolis. It was inaugurated by Macready in the Autumn of 1848. He gave two readings at the Stnyvesant Institute, naucely "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," and the entertainments are memorable from having been the last of his undisturbed performances in New-York. They are also nowworthy, not only as the initiatory entertainments of this kind, but also as, beyond comparison, the best of their kind.

Mrs. Kemble followed Mscready's lead; and, subsequently, George Vandenboff, Prof. Howes, Prof. Brown, and a score of others, who profess a great deal more than they perform, have brought the "institution" down to the present day, and down to its present condition.

It is not necessary to expend many words on the majority of Macready's successors. But Mrs. Kemble has so far made an impression on the public mind, and, in her way, has so far educated it, that some analysis of her faults seems to be called for.

The old and oit-repented remark that Snakespeare is "a peet of nature," has various meanings; and, among other things, it means that Snakespeare created a community of perionages who emanate from "rature," who are drawn true to "nature," and who in short are under their various circumstances, neither more nor less than human beings—men and women with feelings and passions and peculiarities like any other men and women—and who, if they could now speak, would utter the words set down for them as any other human beings, and any other men and women in

real life, and in the same situations would utter them. It would seem to follow from this that the theatrical representatives of Shakes-peare's characters are in du'y bound also to utter their words like human beings, and to speak like men and women, when on the stage. But experience tells us that at the present day, especially in tragedy, they do nothing of the kind; and Shakes-peare, in Hamlet, tells us that in his day they did nothing of the kind; and the unbroken tradition of the theater from that day to this tells us that actors generally never have done anything of the kind. On the contrary, "both then and now," they did and do not "speak the speech trippingly on the tongue;" but "they mouth it," and rant it, and roar it, and "tear the parsin to tatters;" and the strange thing is, that educated and increased are it.

is, that educated another ceasure it.

And now, these stage conventoralities are introduced into the reading-room by retured actors; who, having fretted their hours on the stage, cannot or will not croose but fret their hours off the stage. The utmost extravagance of the per wig-pated fellows of the toester, is reproduced and concentrated in the single reader; and here, agair, educated andispessibilities in There is smoothing in rethen natural in this," says Hamlet; and, whatever the anciences may do, some one "can find it out."

When one person undertakes to read a play of

Shakespeare dramatically, his or her duty is to play the several characters with his or her best abitties, and in his or her ratural voice. The tone and style should indeed be adapted to the uncividual charseter, and to the current situation and passion. The atterance of Othello before the S-nate should not far resemble Revergo's tone in exportainting with I sgo that one could be mi-taken for the other; but the actual vocal impulse aboutd in each case proceed from the reader's organs as they are; and the differerce of situation, in any two cases, will of necessity exhibit itself if the words are read appropriately and paturally. One's own voice, with its free inflections and capacities, will always be the best, because the true, medium of conveying words to an auditor. And hence it is that the ventralequism of Mrs. Kemble, is, to true talte, one of her greatest faults. It is a low ambition that exhibits, as part of an intellectual entertainment, a series of tricks with the voice; which, however eleverly performed, are still nothing but tricks, and tricks, too, that are vastly better done by any strolling and professional ventriloquist.

It is very well for Mrs. Kemble to be as masen! as possible in Lady Macbeth; in that particular-the coline-no woman could easily overdo the char a ter. But after she has thus, in her own proper per son, developed her utmost power, she endeavors to be still more mascaline in Macbeth himself; and then, the felly of the experiment is exhibited in its failure. For, no matter how outregeous a woman may be in attempting to persons's a man-no matter, even, how much she may exceed what a man could do-she is still but a woman; and the difference between a masculine woman and a man is just as palpable and just as painful to an amintor as nature long ago orshould be. Macbeth's own comment on overcoing the man, though made for a different purpose, is exactly applicable here:

"I dare do all that may become a man. Who dare a do more is none."

And thus Mrs. Kemble cannot be Macbeth; yet her attempting it is just as absurd in the reading-room as ould be on the stage, were she dressed for the part and essaying to play it independently, with other actors around and supporting her. This thing was tried long ago by Mrs. Seddons, in Hamlet-an in firstely greater setress in a far more toasible character -but that, too, was a failure. And certainly, if a woman cannot appear to be a man on the stage where costume, and associate actors, and all the tae strical accessories contribute to the illusion, it is worse ban useless to make the same experiment without factitions side. If a woman reads a tragedy of Snakesreare, let her present the female characters as females, and those of the men as " becomes a woman"-not it mitation of a man.

A more serious foult in Mrs. Kemble as a reader,
which was equally her famit as an astress, is her mouthing, ranting, extravagant delivery and action. Each

particular specified by Hamlet, in his instructions to the players, is as rife and rampant in Mrs. Kemble, as if such things were not fan'ts, and Shakespeare had nor rebuted them. The highest evidence of this-if evidence were needed to a point so apparent to every thinking spectator and so universally felt and admitted by all spectators-is found in the fact of her physical exhaustion after a reading. Here is a lady, who, in addition to expandinary natural powers of vocal endurance, has been in professional training from her youth, yet, not only does she find a " recess" in a twobour's reading indispensable, but at the close sie is always obviously overcome by her paysical exertion. One need not waste words in proving this "abouttable imitation of humanity" to be a prievous fault. How much better and how much easier would it be for Mrs. Kemble to abandon her stilts ween she abandons the stage, and come down to the simple, natural, collequial interleention of real life !

Perhaps, siter all, these two derelictions of Mca. Kemble are not very strange, though true. She but follows the conventionalities of her profession: and the really strange thing would be, that she had energy of character and strangth of mind sufficient to break as as from them.

But what is strange-passing strange-is her insen sibility, in very many instances, to the meaning of an author whom she has been all her life studying.

Something more than a century ago, Sir Thomas Hanner, under the same efflatus that has moved many an lonest man since felt hamself called on to edit an edition of Shakespeare; and in his preface he says tha e has "made it the amusement of his leisurs hours for many years past to look over Shakespeare's writ ings with a careful eye, to note the obscurities and absurdings introduced into the text, and, according to the best of his judgment, to restore the genuine sence and purity of it." This is one of the cases where private jurgment is of doubtful expediency, and, at any rate, one where the proof of the pudding must be found in the cating. As we are proposing to criticise Mrs. Kemble and not Sir Thomas Hanner we neust, for the present, deal brieff with him, using him now only as an illustration.

In Macbeth, for instance, when Rosse amounces to the Thane of Gismis that he is also Thane of Cawdor, the Trace replies:

the Trace replies:

"The Thane of Cawdor lives:
"Why do you dress me in borrowed robes?"
menning, simply, that the speaker did not wish to
"wear another man's robes; to him, the speaker, they
would be "borrowed," the owner being alive to use
them. But Hanner, acting on "the best of his judgment," found that this line had but nine syllables,
and it was therefore one of the "absurdities" aforesaid. So he added a word of one syllable, and made
the line perfect, thus:

"Why do you dress me in his borrowed robes?"

Again, in the same play, when one of the two mur-

derers says of Bauquo:
"My lord, his threat is out; that I did for him."

Macbeth rejoins:

"Thou art the best of the cut-throats; yet he's good
That did the like for Fleance."

Here Sir Thomas found the line had one syllable too much, and he therefore exercised his "judgment" on this "absurdity" by striking out "the"; thus, again, making the line perfect:

"Then ert the best of cut threats; yet he's good," &c.

The difference between the two lines is, that whereas the former is just what Macbeth means to say, in discriminating between the two murderers, the latter is a sort of "Bowery-bully" exclamation that does not discriminate at all.

Once again, in the same play, after Macduff has been informed of the slaughter of his wife and children, and has poured forth his grief in a few passionate words, Malcolm, in order to turn the current of Macduff's thought, says to the bereaved husband and

" Dispute it like a man."

And Macduff replies, rejecting for the moment the remedy of reverge-

"I shall do so:

As, in this instance—are the play, for the arrangement of the fractional lines—there was no "absurdity" of metre to be amended, we can only conjecture how Sir Teomas's "judgment" was moved to an alteration. But the man did alter. He changed a word—above all words the right one, for a word above all words the wrong one. He changed "dispute" to "endare!"—

"Endare it like a usen."

-a proceeding which, we will venture to say, none of Sir Thomas's readers will be guilty of!

To return to our mutton, whence Sir Tomany has too far withdraws us. Is the reader propared to believe that ary same human being would follow such folly as this? We hope the number of such people is small; we do not know affirm stively that the world contains more than one; but one there is, and that one is the subject of our present strictures, to wit, Mrs Kem ds. True, ste finds it "so jet do en" in Harmer's Shakespeare; true. Haomer's Suakespeare is a portly six-volume quarto, with lexurious type and megnificent margin ne. Mrs. Kemble's identical copy belonge i, or is supposed to have belonged, to Mrs. Siddens; but is all nat any reason for disregarding the authority of overy other edition of Scakespeare, including all editions the place as abridget for the stage? Especially, is all that any reason for retailing to American audiences tre quadruply concentrated sourcesse of a monomaniae, who chose, a century ago, to set himself up as a reformer of Shake-peare ! and who, in so doing pro fered to have no bigher guide than his own judgment Mrs Kemble is a lady of pretensions, litera y, dramatic, elecutionary; and surely the least she can off r and the least her againtees a sould expect, in Suskeseareisn reading, is a thorough understanding of the language of Sonke-peare.

Dramatic reading is a high art, and its professors are

Dramatic reading is a high art, and its professors are bound to devoce to its cultivation all the aids and appliances within their reach; and then criticism has its duty to perform. Excellence in this, or any art, will never be attained by superficial study on the one hand, nor by puffing on the other.

ter by puffing on the other.

The actor on the stage has to sustain a single part, and his individuality being thus secured for him, the task of the full development of any particular character is at least relieved of complexity. He is so far acted upon by others that abstraction from extraceous life is easy, and, by letting himself the with the current, he often finds his part, so to speak, playing itself. But the dramatic reader has none of these advect tions aids. He must sustain all the pasts; and he must not only preserve in his own mind, but make manifest to hi andience all the individualities; while every transition rom one to another interferes with and impedes the full development of any single character. So far, too, from being acted on by others, he is forced to the peculiar tack of acting on others himself-those other being imaginary persurages-in order that they may reciprocally act upon him. Hence the abetra om surrounding realities, so essential to the actor, and so easy for the actor, becomes almost impossible to the reader: although, revertheless, that very abstraction is indispensable to him. The task of the reader, therefere, is, by so much, more difficult than that of the actor; and, in the same proportion, his art should rank higher than the actor's.

Man-Thap in this actor's.

Man-Thap in this Street.—Most of the culvert covers at the street corners are allowed to become very disputated before the Street Inspectors attend to their repair. Not long ago a man fell down shrough the sidewalk in Grand street into an empty well, receiving injuries of which he died in two or three days after. Last Friday evening a man named John Cocrey, while stumbling homeward, through the fog and snow, in Forty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue, was suddenly precipitated into a dilapidated sewer, falling a distance of sixteen feet, and receiving very severe injuries. He remained in the sewer for a long time, unable to assist himself, enflering greatly from his wounds, and in imminent peril of drowning. His cries at length attracted a policeman to the spat, who with much difficulty succeeded in geting him out. The man was taken home half dead, and may not recover.

CITY ITEMS

Mr. George Vandenbeff will read the play of Hamlet at the New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn, this evening.

The Rev. Dr. Adams will lecture to night at the

The Rev. Dr. Adams will lecture to night at the Cooper I ostitute, before the Mechanic's Society, on 'Daily Wonders."

The Rev. W. H. Milburn lectures this (Monday)

evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, cor-

ner of Thirty-first street and N ath avenue. His sub-

ject—" Life of Aron Burr."

A meeting in behalf of sailors and their rights will be held this evening at the Mariner's Church, as adver-

The tar-payers will meet again on Thursday night, to agree upon a memorial to the Legislature.

tised is another column.

The annual ball of the Tammany Society takes place te-night, and the attractions presented are more than commonly numerous and templing to those who have a fancy for this kind of estertainment. Many eminest speakers from other parts of the country have engaged to come, and to flavor the supper with elequence as the different "trasts of the day" are proposed.

THE PERSION BILL.—The Veterans of 1812 commen orated the Battle of New Orleans on Saturday, by a meeting in the Cooper Institute, at which resolutions were passed declaring that the recent vote on the Pension bill, in the Bonse of Representatives, was a fair exponent of the wishes of the people, and war ranted their earnest faith in the success of the bill in the Senate. Scarcely more than a hundred were present. Mr. Thomas Jeremiah acted as Chairman, and Messre. Scholes and Henry Smith addressed the meeting.

We learn that Mr. T. P. Rossiter and M. Mignot of this city, have nearly finished a large picture of Lafeyette at Mourt Vernon. The landscape is by M. Mignot, and the figure composition by Mr. Rossiter. We presume that when it is entirely completed the picture will be exhibited to the public.

CITY MORTALITY.—We learn from the report of the City Inspector that there were 301 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 9 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and four more than occurred during the corresponding week of 1838. Of the whole number 216 were of 10 years of age and under, and 68 inmates of the public institutions. The following table shows the number of deaths for the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:

21; searlet fever, 15.

There were also 9 deaths of apoplexy, 9 of congestion of the brain, 6 of congestion of the lungs, 11 of croup, 11 of debility, 5 of erystpelas 8 of puerperal fever, 6 of disease of the heart, 11 of whooping sough, 4 of intemperance, 3 of scrofals, 9 premature births, 25 still-born, and 10 from violent causes, including 2 marders and 1 suicide. The annexed figures show what portions of the human system have been most affected: bores, joints, &c., 2; brain and nerves, 87; generative organs, 11; heart and blood vessels, 11; lungs, throat, &c., 122; old age, 7; skin, &c., and empire fevers, 22; still-born and premature births, 31; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 49; uncertain seat and general fevers, 44; unknown, 2. Total—391.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1857 and 1858 was as follows:

foreign countries. ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY HALL POLICE.-Capt. James Leonard took command of the City Hell Precinct Police on Saturday, and at roll-call, read the new orders to the men. The force is to consist of 42 men. Sergeants Birrey and Croft are retained, and Sorgt. Johns of the Broadway squad is placed under Capt. Leonard's orders. The men, except in special cases, are to wear their full uniforms, and to take off the seroil "Mayor's Squad" on the top of their shie'ds. Their purview is the inspection of junkshops nuctioneers, pawnbrokers, second-hand dealers, intelligence-offices, emigrant boarding houses, teketoffices, backs, omnibuses, carts, &c., and to enforce the ordinances generally. Some of the men don't like to don the uniform, but all who do not appear in full dress on Monday morning will be reported. Capt. Leonard intends to do his duty, and expects that his men will cotheirs.

ABBUTT TERMINATION OF A HONEYMOON.-Hiran Swirgle claims to be a Pennsylvania Dutchman, and a carpetter by trade. He went to board with a worthy top-canyer named Baker, in Thirty-sixth street. Mr. Swirgle gave Mr. B to understand that his father was a wealthy farmer in Persylvacia, and did a large business in cetting out lumber from the f rests that b lenged to his estate. If Mr. Baker would go to Pennsylvania with him, he promised to do very handsomely him, on his father's place, and would make him the very tip-toppest sawyer on the farm. Mr. Baker lent a willing car to these seductive promises, and was quite ready to go at almost any moment. Taking advantage of the old man's credulity, Swingle declared that he would not go before Miss Argelina, the old man's daughter, had become his wife Swingle had urged his suit with the daughter before, but see treated his advances with chilling reserve, and absolutely refused to have anything to do with him. Mr. Baker, however, now that his fortune was about to be made, reed that she should wed him, whether she liked him or not. The gentle Angeline, having early learned that obecience to paternal authority was a wholesome virtue, at length consented, and New-Year's day was fixed for the happy noice. The day came, and with a the bride's friends, but no Swingle. After chargemen and guests had beer waiting some time, and the bride had begun to congratulate perself that she would not be sacrificed upon the alter of filial obedience after all, s note came, eaying that the missing bridegroom would be along in a day or two, as soon as he could discharge the pressing business that then detained him. At length be came, and on Friday right last the young folks were united. The next morning, as soon the family arose, Mr. Swingle orged upon his fatterin-law the propriety of immediately setting out for the Pennsylvania paradise of fat hogs and mammoth logs, and the old gentleman chearfully consented. In most happy frame of mind, apparently, the whole family sat down to breakfast. While discussing the merits of the coffee, steaks and buckwheats, a police officer stacked in, and, laying his heavy hand upon the shoulder of the trembling bridegroom, ex-claimed in awfa' tones, "You are my prisoner!" The old man was knocked into a heap, all his visions of top-sawyers in Pennsylvania vac ished, and he bewailed the tain of his hopes when he learned that his sor in law had committed several robberies. The young bride, however, took things more coolly. She did not a ream nor go into hysterics, not do any of those conventional silly things which roman tic young ladies sometimes indulge in upon much less ovocation. On the contrary, she questly tied her neet on and set out with the officer and her husb and the Jeffersen Market Police Court. There Mr. Swirgle was confronted by three outraged Manhattanllians. Don't let us be misunderstood; we don't

mean improper persons, but respectable residents of that pleasant village where our wortey Mayor rust-

cates. When these citizens revealed themselves to

Swingle, he turned pale-chartly pale. His keeds knecked tegether and bistoch chattered from excess of terror. They opened upon him at oace in full cherns, while he in vain held up his hands, suppliantly imploring their forbearance. Authory Beanett claimed the cost, pants and stock which graced the shapely form of Mr. Swingle. Authory Clark claimed the boots upon his feet, the pocket-book in his pocket, and a carpet-bag and a case of rasors, which last articles did not appear. Swingle looked as though the latter would have been particularly acceptable just then. Michael Dooley, the third skeleton at the feast, claimed the vest and shirt as belonging to him. Then they preceeded to strip the poor wretch of his borrowed plomes, leaving him shiveriog in his pantaloons and shirt, while his wife looked on with a broad grin of satisfaction. It appears that during the interval to which Swingle was absent from the Baker residence he had gone to Manhattanville to board is the house where these three persons lived, and then, seizing a favorable opportunity, he had selected his wedding suit fretheir wardrobes and decamped. Poor Swingle coul not deny the charges, and was harried off to the ce. of the Second District Prison, while his young wife, to whom he had sinned and soffered so much, looked or without a whimper. Mrs. Angelina is a good-looking yourg lady of seventeen, and weighing probably one hundred and seventy-five pounds. As her husband west cut, she whispered to the magistrate that she was glad that the fellow was found out, for she did not like him, and married him against her will, to oblige her father. "Never mind," she added; "ha didn't get the better of me, though we were married."

THE NEW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—The meeting of efficers last week, in opposition to the proposed Highland Regiment; has called forth the following from the Acting Commandant of the Highland Regiment:

Litervening the meeting about to be held of the officers acting in command of the above Regiment, I deem it my cuty, as Acting Commandant, to express the opinions which have been urged unanimously by my brither officers in council:

opinions which have been urged unanimously by any brother officers in council; fat. That in their opinion the great majority and that constituting the most respectable officers society command in the first Darbiot shave cot participated in the insubordinate demonstrations which have taken place at the Mercer House and elsewhere. 2d. That the depunciations of superior officers, emacating

where. That the demonstations of seperior officers, emanating from such meetines, are evident acts of insubordusation, qualificating a total inversare of the laws and see age of discipling and of their military obligations as commissioned officers.

3d. That their attempt to dictate to their commanders, and to instruct the Governor and Commander to their out the date upon their duties, exhibits a degree of mutineus conduct, as solicies under superior command, imposchable on every principle of matrial law.

4b. That the new Highland Regiment has not interferred with the lights or sentiments of any other resiment; nor that it cought to impose the efforts or wishes of any military across it therefore regards the conduct of its opponents without appre-

ciers under superior command. Impeachable on every principle of martial law.

the That the new Highland Regiment has not interfered with the rights or sentiments of any other resiment; nor this it cought to impede the efforts or wishes of any military scree; it therefore regards the conduct of its opposents without apprehension, feeling assured that the sense of moral duty which automates the members of fee new regiment, either in the especity of ciriters or of souliers, is not unknown to the high automates of the State, nor to the intelligent community of this great emportum of American commerce.

5th. That so long as the efficers of the new regiment proceed upon legs and constitutional grounds to obtain the encharterment of their corns, the merics of their application, they feel

portion of American comments.

Sth. That so long as the efficient of the new regiment possible to obtain the enchanterment of their corps, the merits of their application, they feel confident, will be judged by that enlightened statesmanship which regards the manbord and honorable self-respect of the soldier to constitute the true prestige of martial spirit and disciplier.

PERSONATING A POLICE SERGEANT .- A few evenings ago, John A. Jerkins, of No 71 Saffolk street, dropped into the National Theater, for the purpose of witness ing the dramatic exhibitions at that place of a nuse ment, and while there was accosted by a well-draised individual, who seemed very desirous of forming his acquaintance. Jenkins thought the stranger a feet gentleman," and deeming his nequaintance desirable, entered into conversation with bim, and in a little time the two were as familiar as if they had known each other for years. A pleasant chat was kept up until the close of the performance, when the stranger invited Jerkirs to share his bed with him at the Globe Hotel. Jenkins glad y accepted the offer, inasmuch as he night was stormy, the hour late and his route hous rather tenesome. Upon entering a room at the botal, the stranger carefully looked the door, and in a moment thereafter drew a large dirk-knife, which he tarestened to run through Jenkins's body, if the latter made an cutery. The sight of the glittering steel and the ferocious expression which the stranger now assumed, had the effect of sealing Jenkins's lips. The stranger thee represented himself as Sergeant Jourdan of the Sixth Preciset, and a ked Jerkins if he had any money. Jeckins replied that he had nothing of value about hip, but the pretended policemen, not satisfied with his answer, sold he must exemine him which he did. The result was the discovery of \$20 is morey and a quantity of letters, all of which the sos disant Serg-ant appropriated and then left the room, locking Jenkins Jenkins, fearing the stranger's reture, kept quie util merning, when to raised an alarm and was relessed from his confirement. It appeared, on inquiry, that the stranger, who had registered his name as Miller, had occupied the room for a night or two, but since his adventure with Jenkius he has kept out of the way. Sergeant Jourdan was sent for to satisfy Jenkins, and was justly indignant at the one of his ame. The Sergeant obtained a full description of the thief, and has aiready obtained a clas to his wasre-

The steamship Fulton, which sailed at noon on Saturday, for Havre and Southampton, took out J. Grancy Jones, United States Minister to Austria; Charles H. Jones, attaché of the Austrian Legation; Wiffiam C. Prestoc, United States Minister to Spain; Mr. Woolley, Secretary, and Major P. de Haviland, attaché of the Spainsh Legation, and Major Kaarney and family.

Counteneer Moser. — On Saturday afternoon, Officer Wison of the Detective force arrested one Wilson Turner, charged with passing a counterfeit \$5 bill on the National Bank, Botton, at the store No. 841 Broadway. Turner, it is alleged, about a week ago, purchased of one of the female clerks a pair of fleece gloves, valued at 25 cents, and tendered the bill in question for payment. The genuineness of the bill not being doubted, Turner received the requisite crange is good money. A day or two ago, the young lacy saw him, and handed him over to the custody of an officer. Justice Kelly committed Turner for examination.

Bergeraries.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, Officer Carter of the Eleventh Precinct discovered two outglars attempting to break into the grocery store of Lawrence Nessel, corner of Avenue B and Eighth street. The rascals had violently forced off a portion of one of the shotters, and in a few minutes more would have effected an extrance to the premises. Upon the approach of the officer, they relinquished the work and fled, the darkness of the night facilitating their escape.

Frecerick Braderdich, a German, twenty-four years

Frecerick Braderdich, a German, twenty-four years of age, was in Saturday morning found secreted in the house of Wm. Geist, No. 5 Catharine street, which, it is alleged, he extered by means of false keys, with intent to steal. Frederick was taken in custody by the police.

On Friday night last, the store of E. H. Arnold, No. 169 Falton street, was burghariously entered and five burdred and fifty pounds of sewing si k (mostly black) stolen therefrom. The silk was taken from the cases, and carried off loose in half-pound bundles, solled up in pick papers. No clus to the perpetrators of the deed has set been obtained.

of the ceed has yet been obtained.

THE ALLEGED TRAGEDY IN EAST NINETERSTER STRIFT—WAS ANYBODY SHOT?—About a week ago, we gave a brief account of a shooting affray in a "fashionable millinery" establishment, at No 11 East Nineteenth street. It was reported by Officer Brevoort that Mrs. Brown, the landlady, was about going out with a new admirer; that Mr. Brown, her old lover, entered the spartment and assaulted the intruder, and that the latter, in self-defense, drew a pictol and fired at him; and that the ball, missing the intended victim, struck Mrs. Brown in the side, and traversing the intervening space, lodged in the back near the spinal column, inflicting a dargerous wourd. The name of the person who fired the pistol was at first suppressed by the officers, but it subsequently transpired that his name was Edsworth, and that he has recently been appointed to an office or was expecting an appointment. Some that time it has been represented that the wounder

Gamb's posteriay sent Dr. Bessea, his deputy, to take her usite mortem statement; but when he reached the premises he was met at the door by Mrs. Brown here!, who denied that whe had been anot at all, sade claimed that the entire stary was a fabrication. The result of the Coroner's visit having been published. Officer Prevoort was called on to explair, and he adheres, to the original statement, and expresses greven price at the story which Mrs. Brown had told. In cost function of his farmer report, he exhibits a deal, which he says she wore at the time of the tragedy, which he says she wore at the time of the tragedy, which he says she wore at the time of the tragedy, which he says was used on the occasion; and expresses the opasion that the Coroner's depairy was in posed upon, and that the woman has assemented by the officer than here not yet been able to extract the ball from here body. Having been informed by the officer than he body. Having been informed by the officer than he body. Having been informed by the officer than he body. Having been informed by the officer than the Courant of the Justice stated that on Friday afternoon, the little of the provided of the provided by the officer than here in the case, our reporter this morning visible that magistrate to get light on this singular common. The Justice stated that on Friday afternoon, the little had no been able to extract the head and the worth into Court, and stated that he had anot be worth into Court, and stated that he had snot the brown while discharging a pistod at a man is additionally injured. The Justice replied that if such was beauty injured. The Justice replied that if such was beauty injured. The Justice replied that if such was beauty injured. The Justice replied that the contest and the case; the wanna could be brought before hung, and that the count of the liquines were known. The officers and the result of the woman at their angestion he went to be seen to the product of the liquin of the woman known as Mrs. Brown, he was about the c

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET,—A man named Albert Shu-filly as taken enddenly ill corner of Fortwitzers and Seventh avenue, and folicing to the walk-spring should. The remains were conveyed to the Tweaty-most Precinct police station, and the Coroner notified to hold as in quest.

[Advertisement.]

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TEAS.—THE CANTON TEA COMPANY have a hand every variety of Teas, for Greers and Tea Desiris and private families. Souchous, Coolone and Young Ryess from the the.; Cumpsewers and Imperial from 28s, to 80s. All acquilies equally low. Also 3-th horses good Family Tai bell. Call and examine at No. 120 Cantham at, between Female Roosevelt etc.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of M. Scalp-1 and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5 hes Consultations on the more obscure diseases daily, between and 2, and 7 and 9 arenings.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLIN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The night feeting in the annual course will be delivered on Tuesday evening, Jan 11, at 8 o'clock, by Ralph Walde Barron. Subject: "Country Lafe."

The Courts.—The City Court will be organised this morning, when the Petit Jury will be impassed and the calendar taken up. The Court of Sent as will convene on Tuesday morning, for the trial of erminal cases. At the Special Term of the Supreme Coura, before Judge Lott, on Saturday, a case was tried in which the plantiff, Jonathan S. Fancher, such for the recovery of three promissory notes, amounting is all to \$4,500, from Wm. Grigg and others, the defendance, to whom they were leaned, and who it is alleged used the notes for other purposes than intended. The fense was that the notes were given in consideration of demestic deficulties occasioned in the family of defendant by the plaintiff. The evidence was admitted to the Court.

SERT UP.—Peter Dawson, who has been lying in jail since his conviction, on account of an attack of pleurisy, was taken to Sing Sing on Saturday in coordance with the sentence of the Court. His content are preparing a bill of exceptions, and will move for a new trial at the approaching term of the Supremo Court.

Cirr Monrality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was \$1; of which 22 were mos, if women, 24 boys, and 26 girls. The principal december: Consumption, 16; inflammation of langs, 5; still-born, 7; croup, 6; inflammation of bowels, was let fever, puerporal fever, debility, infantile convulsions, 3 each; infantile debility, droppy in the head, drowned, 3 each. Of these, 22 were under one year of age. 5 natives of the United States there were 56; Iceland, 16; England, 7; Germany, 2; Austria, British Austria, and Holland, 1 each.

New Savines Institution.—An act to incorporate a "Dime Savings Bank" is this city is now before the Legislature. It is to be located in the uninfry of the City Hall when established. The originators are among the most preminent and wealthy citizens of Brooklyn.

Case or Conscience.—The privat of a Roman Catholic Courch in the Ninth Ward gave into the hands of Policeman Clurian a lot of all wer ware some days since which had been given up to him by some profused thicf. The name of "Camp'oell" was inscribed on the articles. They were claimed by Mr. N. H. Cam fell of New York, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, from whem they had been 'Aolen.

SCEDDING ACCIDE, MT.—A boy named Henry Kane was seriously injurted on Sabarday by falling from a sied while coasting a down the hill in Columbia street. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 126 York street by Officer Coyle.

DEATH UN' JER SINGULAR CIRCUNSTENCES.

Priday, Core per Snell held an inquest on the by the Mr. John T schout, residing in G street, near Franking, who died very suddenly on Thursday morning. Mr. Tiebout was 51 years of age, and leaves a wife and eight the idea of the hom are of mature age. As far as can be accertained, he retired to rest as used on Wall scaled with violent convulsions. If the converse was stanked with violent convulsions. If the converse was stanked with violent convulsions. If the converse was stanked by Davis and Wells, when the stomach was found in the man with the effects of arcenic. No analysis of the concents of the stomach was made, but from the certain submitted to the Jury it was evident that the decreased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased has readed for - ong time on Green Full Conceased f